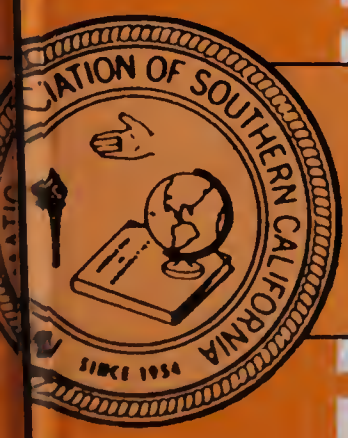
ISSN. 0027-6006

$2.50

Numismatic Association of Southern California



THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

FALL 1984

Experienced!

ITEM:

Numismatic News convinces the GSA to properly grade Carson City dollars sold from the government's hoard (scratched, nicked and tarnished specimens were to be sold as uncirculated!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News helps reverse the Treasury's decision to omit silver from the Ike dollar (we now enjoy 40% silver Ikes!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News successfully lobbies against middle-man profits in the Olympic coin programs.

* * *

Been on the block for 32 years. Saw some questionable hobby programs come down from Washington in that time. Got involved with all of them. Knew from experience what to do — how to go about changing minds and policies.

Victories for the hobby were sweet. There are more to come. Stick with us. Support us. Now more than ever, we're ready to serve your interests.

numismatic news

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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

Fall 1984/Volume XXVI, Number 3

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Club Editor — Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald

Advertising & Circulation — Lorna Lebold

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tributions and news items submitted for publication should be directed to the Editor – ox 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.

Quarterly – Distributed to all members of the Association. Annual subscription rate for mbers is $9.00. Single copy price $2.50. Published by The Numismatic Association of n California, P.O. Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622. Second class postage paid at Buena A. Additional entry authorized.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Have you ever stopped for a moment and thought about how you got started collecting coins or how long ago? How well does it stick in your mind? Did it leave an impression on you, or was it just a passing fancy?

There have been occasions where I have thought about the circumstances of how I got started collecting coins and when. It's amazing how clearly I remember the exact circumstances. My brother Jesse and I had gone to Hammond, Indiana with my mother to do some shopping. Almost always, Jess and I would stop by this one particular hobby shop on Hohman Avenue that had a stamp and coin section at the back of the store. It was about a six foot show case with various coins and stamps displayed in it as well as supplies. On this particular day Jess and I had decided that we would go to the hobby shop and buy a Whitman Lincoln Cent folder. On the first trip there that day Jess bought the holder, but I was somewhat reluctant because I didn't want to spend the money. Later that day we went back and I bought the Lincoln Cent folder as well. This was the beginning of our involvement in coins. Both of us still are involved in coins, but on different sides of the counter. We were fortunate that we had a set of parents that were interested in promoting collecting. My father had started us collecting stamps, which was the start of the interest in collecting.

The reason I am telling this story is that I wonder how many young people would be collectors today if they had only had someone encourage them. Encouragement could be something as simple as setting the example. That is sharing some of the knowledge that we have with the younger generation. I know that the collection I have would be a much better collection if I had only had the chance to meet with other people that collected coins. Unfortunately, there was only one coin collector in town as far as we knew. The visits to this collector were only occasional.

I think it is very important that we share our knowledge through coin publications, local coin clubs and local youth organizations. One way of encouraging a young person to collect is by giving them a gift subscription to one of the coin publications. Try inviting them to a local coin club of which you are a member, or to the NASC Convention in January, or to your own club's convention. I think it is very important that we don't scare the living daylights out of them by showing them all the most expensive coins. I have worked with a youth group for the past twenty years and have discovered that almost all young people like to collect, but they like to collect things in sets. Coin collecting is a natural for set collecting because of all the Whitman coin folders that are available that cover particular groupings of coins. Starting with the coin folder that covers the most recent set of Lincoln Cents is a good way to get someone started. We might even put in a few of the coins as a means of encouraging them, and then giving them ideas on how they can fill the folder and where they can go from there. I believe that all that young people need today is a little encouragement and direction, and they will run with the ball.

Give it a try. Remember the future of coin collecting is in their hands, besides it ght be very satisfying to see the sparkle and enthusiasm in their eyes and voices.

bertus Hoogeveen
esident

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

W MEMBERS

*MBER	*NAME*	*SPONSOR*
39	James Blake	William O. Wisslead
43	Michael Vanyur	Harold Katzman
41	George Mouthtouris	Harold Katzman
42	Joseph Maiocco	Harold Katzman
40	Mitch Selleck	Keith Williamson

MBERS RESIGNED

9	John DeSantis
0	Richard Dolloff
3	Gertrude Barth

Respectfully submitted,

MBERS DECEASED

66	William Collins
67	Frankie Collins
80	Merlin Harris

Lorna R. Lebold
Corresponding Secretary

FROM THE BOURSE COMMITTEE!

NASC has moved! With the move comes a new offering, the corner group and nded tables. Booths 11, 23, 24, 36, 50, 51, 65, 68, 71 and 74 are corner groups prised of an 8' table and a 6' table. Booth 75 is made from two 8' tables and booth nade with two 6' tables in line. The cost of the expanded booths is $340 and will be gned on a first come first served basis, except as noted here. Booths 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 4, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 will be reserved for dealers with rity until September 15, 1984. After that date all booths will be assigned by "luck e draw", dependent on type of booth requested.
he cost of the regular booth will remain at $260 as it was last year.

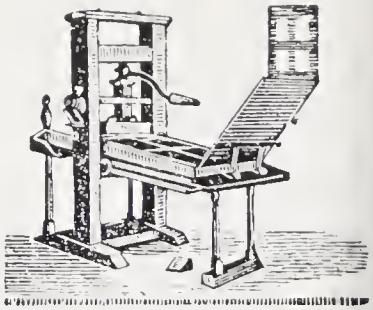
DLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

he cutoff date for the Fall issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly for timely information:

November 1, 1984

embers and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic d articles for publication. Share your knowledge with others.

EDITOR'S NOTE:



As a reminder, the Numismatic Association of Southern California presents several numismatic literary awards each year at the Installation and Awards Banquet. Three awards honoring the late Karl Brainard are given for the best original (not previously published) articles in *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly* during the year preceding the Convention.

In addition to the above we bestow a special award for the best original article on Ancient Numismatics in honor of the late George Bennett. So far, only one member has been awarded the *George Bennett Literary Award* since its inception. For those members with expertise in this area, we invite you to share your knowledge with our membership.

The juniors are eligible for the *Junior Literary Award* for original numismatic articles. The N.A.S.C. encourages all junior numismatists to write and submit their articles for publication in our journal. Short articles are acceptable in this category.

As an incentive and as a way of saying thank you for your original literary articles, columns and material during the previous year, we give the *N.A.S.C. Quarterly Contributor Plaque* (basic requirement: two printed pages or equivalent). Without the help from all our contributors, your publication would be just another magazine.

Some say only the rocks are forever. The spring 1985 issue of *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly* will be my last as editor of this worthwhile publication. After three years as editor, it is time for a change, and to let another continue with the tradition.

Until next issue –

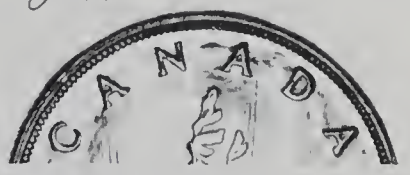
Gary Beedon, NLG
Editor

REQUEST FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE

Registration Chairman Kay Northam requests help from anyone who will be able to spend some time at the convention registration desk. It is at the registration desk that people get their first impression of the show and NASC. Kay, along with her faithful crew, spends many hours greeting our guests, typing name cards, stapling ribbons to badges and answering questions.

Please let Kay Northam know if you will be able to be of assistance for a couple hours at a time. Drop a note to her at 3332-D Castle Heights, Los Angeles, CA 90034. Your time and effort will be appreciated very much.

Starting a Canada Type Set



Jeff Heath

In a previous issue of *The NASC Quarterly,* I wrote an article on how to start a xico type set. Since I also enjoy collecting Canadian coins, this article will be ut how to put together a Canada type set.

Canadian decimal coins were first issued in 1858 during the reign of Queen toria. During the course of this article, I will describe the coins of Canada issued ing the reigns of the English monarchs from Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth II. Beginning with Queen Victoria, I will start with the smallest denomination and k up to the largest. Canada issued large cents starting in 1858 continuing until the of Victoria's reign in 1901. Five-cent pieces were also begun in 1858 and lasted 1901. These were minted in sterling silver. Quarter dollars and half dollars were ck from 1870 up to 1901. In 1858 Canada struck a twenty-cent piece which was ted only that one year.

Queen Victoria died in 1901, and the throne was assumed by her son who became g Edward VII. The coins that were minted during his reign were basically the same he previous reign with no major changes except for the portrait of Edward.

Edward VII died in 1901, and his son became George V. During his reign as king, coins of Canada went through several changes. In his first year as king, the coins minted without the Latin phrase *DEI GRATIA* on the obverse of the coins. This se means *by the grace of God.* The next year the phrase was returned. The large s were minted until 1920. During the year small cents replaced the large ones. - cent pieces were minted in sterling silver until 1921. Starting in 1922 they were ed in pure nickel and were made larger in size. In 1920, dimes, quarters and half rs were changed from sterling silver to 80% silver.

ollars were first issued in 1935 to commemorate George's 25th year as king. They indicated as such by the Latin phrase on the obverse of the coins. Regular s were struck beginning the next year.

eorge died in 1936, and his son Edward became king as Edward VIII. Edward n the throne only until December when he abdicated. There were no coins struck anada with his portrait, so the mint continued using the portrait of George V. Edward abdicated, his brother became George VI.

uring the reign of George VI, there were more changes in the coins of Canada. 1937 to 1947 the coins were the same as those of the previous monarch except for rtrait. But in 1948 India gained independence from the British Empire. The mint make a change in the coins, because up until 1947 Canadian coins contained a phrase on the obverse side which read "Et Ind:Emp". This meant that the king mperor of India. The mint didn't have the new obverse dies ready for several s in 1948, so it used dies for 1947 and placed a small maple leaf next to the date cate a change from the regular coinage of 1947. After the new dies arrived r coinage was begun.

e-cent pieces minted during this period had the most design changes. From 1942 they were struck in pure nickel with a picture of a beaver on the reverse. 1942 the coins were struck in a metal known as tombac which is 88% copper % zinc. This was because nickel was an important war material. The coins were

also 12 sided. In 1943 five-cent coins were still struck in tombac, but instead of a beaver they carried a design of a torch and a V.

During 1944 and 1945 the torch and V design were continued, but the coins were struck in steel. The beaver was returned to the design in 1946, and the coins were minted in nickel. In 1951 a special five cent coin was struck to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the isolation of the element nickel. In 1951 and 1952 the coins were again struck in steel. Dimes, quarter dollars, half dollars and dollars were still minted in 80% silver.

During George's reign there were two commemorative dollars. The first was minted in 1939 to mark the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Canada. The reverse of the coins showed the Parliament Building in Ottawa. The second dollar was struck in 1949 to mark the entry of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada. The design was of John Cabot's ship *Matthew*. John Cabot was the discoverer of Newfoundland.

George died in 1952 and his daughter came to the throne of Queen Elizabeth II. During her reign there were several more changes in designs and metal content. From 1953 to 1964 the portrait of Elizabeth was a young head. From 1965 and up to the present her portrait is shown as a mature head. From 1920 to 1967 dimes and quarters were 80% silver. During 1967 the silver content was reduced to 50%. Beginning in 1968 these coins were struck in nickel. Half dollars and dollars were 80% silver until 1968 and then later struck in nickel.

In 1967 special coins were minted to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada. The reverses showed different kinds of wildlife. The cent had a rock dove. The nickel had a rabbit. The dime showed a mackerel. The quarter showed a bobcat. The half dollar featured a wolf. The dollar had a goose. There was also a special $20 gold coin struck.

There were two special dollars struck. The first was minted in 1958. This one was to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of British Columbia as part of Canada. This dollar had a totem pole as the design. The second dollar was minted in 1964 to mark the centennial of meetings in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Quebec City to prepare for confederation in 1867. The design shows the French fleur-de-lis, the Irish shamrock, the Scottish thistle and the English rose in a circle.

I should mention one thing about the dollars of Canada. Except for special issues the reverse shows two fur traders in a canoe. Special commemorative dollars are minted to observe certain historical events in the history of Canada.

I hope that this article will help you to get started in putting together your own Canada type set. I have only discussed major changes in Canadian coins. If you want to include minor design changes in your set, I suggest that you purchase a copy of *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins*. This book will not only show all the coins and their designs that I have discussed in this article, but also minor changes that occurred through the years that Canada has produced coins. This is a very informative and useful book to have in your numismatic library. Good luck with your sets and have fun along the way.

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A VISIT TO THE DENVER MINT HOSTED BY FORMER SUPERINTENDENT BETTY HIGBY

Dr. Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr., NLG

Mrs. Betty Higby of Colorado Springs, Colorado, was superintendent of the nver Mint from 1969 to 1978. She was the fifth woman to head the facility since rdys Morelock became the first in 1952. Mrs. Morelock was appointed by sident Truman in August of 1952 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of erintendent Moses Smith in April. This, in all probability, was Truman's last cial appointment as President, since Dwight Eisenhower had been elected to the sidency in November of 1952.

Truman had already set a precedent of nominating women within the Treasury artment to high ranking posts, by selecting in 1949 Georgia Nesse Clark as asurer of the United States. He, no doubt, in his infinite wisdom and maybe with aid of Bess Truman, foresaw the value of choosing a woman to be Mint Superndent at Denver. Why? Because ever since women have successfully headed the ity, all served with honor and distinction.

Since Mrs. Morelock served but six months as Denver's Chief, she is very often looked as the Mint's first woman Superintendent. Erroneously, that distinction is lly credited to Alma Schneider, who was appointed by President Eisenhower in

The five other women who followed Mrs. Schneider as Denver's Superintendent: Miller; Marian Rossmiller; Betty Higby; Evelyn Davidson; and Nora Hussey, the nt head. All left a list of outstanding accomplishments. However, none are aps more outstanding and unique, as we will see, than the remarkable and d breaking achievements attained during the tenure of Superintendent Betty y (1969-78).

Mrs. Higby was selected by the Nixon Administration to fill the post of Mint rintendent at the Denver facility in 1969. One of the events that occurred on the he was confirmed is best related in her own words: "I was in my office (Public ee for El Paso County, Colorado) when I received a call from the Treasury rtment asking if I were ready to sign a $2½ billion dollar receipt for the Mints' s. I was shocked at the amount, but as it was a formality, I agreed to do so. wing my conversation with the Treasury, I thought to myself that they must have t $2½ million dollars, so I called them back to check and see if the amount was illion or $2½ billion. My staff thought it hilarious to think it would make a nce, since if something went wrong, I couldn't begin to repay the Government, s or billions." (Author's Note: Before being confirmed, Mrs. Higby did make that the Mint's assets were indeed $2½ billion dollars. One wonders how she plished this monumental task. Perhaps she spent a couple of days personally ng every cent in the Mint.)

June of 1969, three months after her confirmation as Denver's new Superent, the Mint produced 25 million coins in one 24-hour period – a world record time. Several days later, after she had praised the employees for their ted efforts in accomplishing this unprecedented feat, the General Foreman of ning Division came into her office and said, "Mrs. Higby, we want to do better million coins by the end of the year." She gladly accepted their challenge, but

noted that Denver was already producing 70% of the nation's coinage output; now hi offer was indeed a real challenge.

On December 31, 1969, the verdict was in. Denver had struck 5,013,217,370 coins exceeding all previous records. If laid edge to edge, they would encircle the earth 2 times. The employees received an honorary award from the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Higby was named *Money Making Champ of the Year.*

June 14, 1974 was another red letter day at the Mint, when 26,200,000 coins wer struck. This broke all previous production statistics. Washington, eyeing the situatio at Denver, informed Mrs. Higby that the day was coming when the Mint would have t strike 31-32 million coins a day. To this she replied, "Denver can meet that quota onl by increasing its coin production capability." We had reached the limit. With no oth alternative, the melting and rolling operations were gradually phased out to mak room for additional blanking and stamping presses.

On September 2, 1975, Denver struck 34,260,000 coins. During the whole month o September, the domestic coinage output averaged 30,000,000 pieces per da ($2,663,962.09 dollars), of which approximately half was profit for the government

Mint officials from all around the world came to see the operations at the Denv Mint during Mrs. Higby's tenure as Superintendent. Not in the facility's history, sinc it opened in 1906, had such a small Mint produced so much so efficiently and with jus 75 presses.

As one can see, Mrs. Higby was not just a mere administrator appointed as political favor. No, she, like her employees, was an actual worker at the Mint. As such who would be better qualified to take the readers on a tour of the Mint than Bett Higby?

First, let's begin our specially guided tour of the Denver Mint by taking a few ments to look at the outside appearance of the building. Then, we can enter the by the very same way Mrs. Higby does on any working morning. The public tour ance is on the east side of the facility.

The Denver Mint is a massive five-story (three above ground and two below), ic-Renaissance structure. It is constructed of granite and marble stone. The ity is surrounded by a high black iron fence that flashes out a warning to on-ers: Keep Out, No Trespassing.

Employees (including the Superintendent) and special visitors enter the Mint by of the Colfax Street entrance. All those desiring admission through this entrance show proper identification to one of the armed Treasury Security Guards before g admitted. Once through the heavy steel doors, one notices three beautiful l paintings that adorn the walls of the main vestibule. They represent Commerce, ng, and Manufacturing. Large Tiffany chandeliers hang from the high hallway ng, which is just outside the production area. Here one must pass through an iron which blocks the entrance to the hallway and administrative offices. Once gh this security checkpoint, special visitors are ushered left, down the hall dor to the conference room that adjoins the Superintendent's office. There a tary informs the Superintendent of the arrival of guests. Shortly the Super-dent emerges (only for the purpose of this article). She greets and welcomes the al guests. They they proceed into her office and she begins her discussion of the s history and operation. Mrs. Higby comments:

Operations began at the Denver Mint in 1906, with a yearly coinage output of approxi-tely 167 million pieces with three coin presses. Today the Mint averages 37 million coins ay (not to mention foreign coinage orders), on three shifts, five days a week, with about billion coins minted annually (1978). Seventy percent (70%) of the production is con-trated on cents.

Visitors come to the Mint from all over the United States. We average between 215-265 usand annually. They come not only to see the Mint in operation, but to buy Mint sets, dals, and other numismatic items. As a matter of interest, the vaults at the Mint store four million dollars in coin (depending on the mix). Denver is second to Fort Knox in d reserves. Now you can see why we also need high walls, armed guards and electronic veillance cameras to watch the Mint.

The production processes at Denver can be grouped into two main operation. The first, he blanking process, consists of punching, washing and annealing, milling, inspecting, sometimes storing of the cutout planchets before striking. The second is the actual ing or minting process, which produces the coin for circulation.

Denver make its own dies?

No. All the engraving of the coin dies is done at Philadelphia.

bout the "D" mint mark?

It is added by them to our dies before they are shipped out. We do nothing to them.

Okay, let's begin the walking tour of the Mint for our readers. First, before entering the t, all employees and visitors must put on safety glasses while on the production floor.

INTERVIEW AND TOUR

by: We begin by entering the door at the Count and Review Area, and proceed

directly past the operating presses to the rear of the building – at the Shippin and Receiving Area, the natural place to begin our tour. It is here that the pre fabricated rolls of copper and cupro-nickel are received from private contractor

Question: Doesn't Denver roll its own?

Mrs. Higby: No. At one time we did, but (we) phased out the Melting and Rolling operations i 1975 to make room for Blanking and Stamping presses.

Question: What happens to the rolls here (at the receiving dock)?

Mrs. Higby: The rolls are checked and weighed before the punching process begins. They ar then loaded onto a punching press, which stamps out the blank planchets.

Question: What does the Mint do with the leftover cutout strips?

Mrs. Higby: They are returned to manufacturers for melting and reprocessing.

Question: How many coin blanks are turned out by the stamping press?

Mrs. Higby: Depending on the coins' size (denomination), between 12 and 24 blanks ar punched out with each stroke of the press.

Question: What happens next to these blanks?

Mrs. Higby: The blanks are then carefully checked for errors such as clips.

Question: But why then are error coin planchets sometimes found by collectors i circulation?

Mrs. Higby: I can't see how so many *error coins* leave the Mint. We are very careful to inspec the coins many times during the Minting process and before they are bagged an sent to Federal Reserve Banks. There are always stories about our inferio products, yet the public says nothing about our 99.9% top-notch quality coins. guess people just like having something issued by a Government Mint that's inferior grade . . . but then so are some cars, toasters, and television set Nobody likes an inferior product to reach the public, especially the Mint!

Question: Do you realize that error coins have a special significance to coin collectors an often command high premiums?

Mrs. Higby: Yes, but frankly I still don't see how so many reach the public.

Question: What's the next step in the minting process?

Mrs. Higby: Annealing and washing. Here the punched out blanks are heated in a wate furnace to 1400°F, and then tumbled over and over, then cooled.

Question: Why is this step necessary?

Mrs. Higby: This tempers and softens the blank, so it will not be brittle and crack during th striking phase. Do you know it takes approximately 33 tons of pressure to strike Lincoln cent? And approximately 125 tons for an Eisenhower Dollar? (Note: At th

time of this interview in 1978, the Mint still struck the large Dollar coin.) When the blank comes out of the furnace water, it is clean and warm to the touch. The blanks are then inspected for defects again and transferred into storage bins for the Milling stage.

stion: What is the Milling process?

Higby: Actually it should be called the upsetting mill process, which is simply the adding of a raised edge or rim to the coin.

stion: How is this accomplished?

Higby: Blanks are fed into a machine that squeezes at 1½ rotations on a press that adds an edge.

stion: Why is a raised edge added to the blank?

Higby: For three reasons: First, to give them a smooth edge; second, to provide an additional amount of metal at the edge of the coin to take care of that part of the design which is around the edge; third, to enable the coins to be stacked evenly.

tion: What happens to the coins as they come off the press?

Higby: They are inspected, screened for size, then washed again to remove any loose metal. After this, the blanks are considered as *coin planchets* ready for the Minting phase.

We then proceed to one of the striking presses where Mrs. Higby demonstrated the dies were placed into the presses and locked into the collar for striking.

ion: Does Denver make any dies?

Higby: No. They are all engraved at, and shipped from the Philadelphia Mint.

on: How many dies are placed into each press?

Higby: Two. This allows both the obverse and reverse to be struck simultaneously by the press. Each die is locked into place with a collar, which prevents it from moving during the striking.

on: How long does a die usually last?

igby: That's difficult to say. Some crack or become damaged after only a few strikings, while others, depending on denomination size, take some time to become worn and unusable.

on: OK, what's next?

gby: The bins of milled planchets are loaded at the top of the press and fed down a conveyor system inside the press to the fingers and the dies strike two coins per stroke.

s. Higby pushed the start button on the press and the noise of coining began.
s. Higby comments, "Each coin struck by the left and right die pair is ejected

into a separate collection box. From these, the press operator can spot check the coins from each die to make sure the strike is of the highest quality. If, after about fifty strokes, the coins appear to be below acceptable standards, he rejects the whole lot, then stops the press and makes the necessary adjustments for a good quality strike."

Question: What happens to these rejected coins? Are these some of the *error coins* which reach the public and collector?

Mrs. Higby: No! Absolutely not! These are set aside, melted and returned to the refiner for reprocessing. None of the coins are added into bags bound for circulation. I don't know why you keep asking about how error coins reach the public.

Question: What becomes of the coins that fall on the floor? Do they see circulation?

Mrs. Higby: No coin that hits the floor is ever released for circulation. They are treated as scrap metal, same as the below standard coins.

Question: What happens with the good strikes?

Mrs. Higby: The good strikes are stored in 4000 lb. bins and transferred into the final inspection and bagging area. This is adjacent to the entrance in which our tour began. It is here that our Quality Control Department examines the coins on a conveyor, rejecting those that are inferior.

Question: How accurate is this inspection?

Mrs. Higby: It is a double check system, i.e. two employees inspect the coins before they are counted and bagged. Inferior ones are rejected as scrap. Before you ask – no, none of these inferior coins are released to the public.

Question: Where do the coins go after this inspection?

Mrs. Higby: They are loaded into a reddler that inspects for and sorts out any over or under sized coins. It also removes any clipped or damaged coins. Coins are counted and sewn in Mint bags.

Question: How reliable is the Mint's counting?

Mrs. Higby: There are two meters on each counting machine. Both meters **must** match before the operator sews the bag. When that time comes, the machine operator stamps the sewn bags with his or her I.D. number, the machine number and the date. Then the bags are loaded onto carts and taken to the vault storage area in the basement.

Question: Where do they go from there?

Mrs. Higby: Upon request, and as needed, they are delivered to the 12 Federal Reserve Banks

Question: Is this the end of our tour?

Mrs. Higby: Yes, this is the conclusion of the Mint's operations. I hope your readers have enjoyed this bit of numismatic history surrounding the operations at the Denver Mint.

REPORT FROM DETROIT

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

Detroit and Los Angeles – two
newhat similar cities – two cities of
ntrasts. Both are surrounded by free-
ys, a testimonial to a dependency on
automobile. On the city's fringe
y be seen the industry – the rusting
tories. The inner-city – there's
nker Hill in Los Angeles – in
troit, the Renaissance Center whose
tening spires soar 73 stories above
skyline. At one time an area of
erty, now this is a section of renewal.
troit, with a population of 1.2 million,
grown into the 6th largest city in the
ted States. The city hosts more than
conventions a year, and Cobo Hall
e 2nd largest convention center in
nation. Several blocks off is the
tin Hotel, home of the convention's
tings and banquet. Its twin sister in
Angeles is the Bonaventure Hotel.

The Auctions

As has become the custom, several
ions have attached themselves to
city hosting the ANA Convention.
to the opening of the show, Auction
took place a few miles distant.
h Lepczyk conducted a sale the
f the convention across the street
Cobo Hall. The official ANA
on was hammered down in 5
ons by Kurt Krueger of Iola,
onsin, whose catalog was dedi-
to Chet Krause, a Wisconsin
sher. It was announced Kagins
conduct the 1985 ANA Auction
duled for Baltimore. The auction
ons seemed well attended with
spirited bidding, although the
s appear to be mixed.

The Show

The ribbon-cutting ceremonies were accomplished by ANA President Q. David Bowers and General Chairman Florence Schook right on schedule, noon, Saturday, July 28th. That was also a big day in Los Angeles as the opening ceremonies of the XXIII Olympiad took place the same day, but at 7:30 p.m. Detroit time. The following mints or authorities were represented in Cobo Hall: Bermuda Monetary Authority, British Royal Mint, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, China Mint, Royal Canadian Mint, Singapore Mint, United States Mint and the United States Post Office. California dealers included: A-Mark of Beverly Hills, American Coin Co. of Studio City, Michael Aron Auctions of Granada Hills, Hedley Betts of Campbell, Jack Beymer of Santa Rosa, Jan Bronson of Beverly Hills, Jerry Cohen of Beverly Hills, *COINage* out of Encino, Larry Elman of Woodland Hills, Escondido Coin Shop, Ron Gillo of Santa Barbara, Gold and Silver Emporium of Encino, David Hall's Group of Newport Beach, Mike Kiscadden from Calabasas, Paul Koppenhaver (PNG Executive) from Van Nuys, London Coin Galleries of Mission Viejo, Wayne Miller – Steve Contursi of Newport Beach, Money Company of Woodland Hills, Charles D. Moore of Walnut Creek, National Coin Investments of Los Angeles, Numismatic Enterprises of South Laguna, Numismatics Ltd. of Beverly Hills, O'Carmody's Coins now from Huntington Beach, Pasadena Coin Company, Ponterio & Associates of San Diego, Joel Rettew of Beverly Hills,

Mel Steinberg, San Anselmo, Karl Stephens from Temple City, Superior Stamp & Coins of Beverly Hills, M. Louis Teller of Encino, Hannes Tulving of Rare Coin Investments of Newport Beach, James Warmus of Burbank, Western Numismatics of Rowland Heights, Harlan White of San Diego, and Zadman & Lopresto of Long Beach.

MEETINGS

Numismatic Bibliomania Society – "We ain't dead yet," reports the president of the society, Californian Cal Wilson. Vol. II, no. 3 issue of *The Asylum* was distributed under the pen of new editor, Carling Gresham. The meeting, scheduled during the televising opening ceremonies of the Los Angeles Olympics, was still well-attended. Joel Orosz, a staff member of the Public Museum in Kalamazoo, Michigan, was the speaker discussing the preservation and restoration of books along with the de-acidification of paper. A most rewarding meeting!

Early American Coppers – This club, whose interests include large cents, half cents and colonial coins, had a full house as has been the custom. Walter Breen reported on his new Half Cent book, now being printed. It promises to be the authoritative epistle on the subject with fantastic pictures of the coins. Dr. Richard Doty from the ANS previewed the forthcoming conference on U.S. copper coinage scheduled in New York the last weekend in November. It should be quite an event. The rest of the meeting was devoted to a general discussion of the recent Starr Auction of half and large cents.

NLG Symposium – Auction cataloging was the topic here with such speakers as Doug Lender, Walter Breen and Carl Carlson reporting their experiences, history of auction catalogues and some of the "behind-the-scene happenings" of the auction business. The conference reported three periods of auction catalogues, the "early classical" period from the 1800's to about 1920 such as the Woodward sales, etc.; the "not much to say" period from 1920 to 1950 and the return to great descriptive catalogues since 1950. Carl Carlson ended the symposium with a few "Auction Descriptions I would have liked to have written" that were marvelous. This reporter hopes they appear in print.

International Banknote Society – Courtney Coffing recently from *Coin World,* and still more recently from the Lepczyk Co., spoke and showed slides from his vast collection of Notgeld pieces including statistics of their economical impact, printing needs, towns, etc. Certainly one of the most knowledgeable and extensive collectors in this field, we're waiting for a book from this writer.

Educational Forum – Unlike past forums, this year's event was scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday. The brainchild of president Bowers, the format was a panel discussion of the hobby. The panel included Ken Bressett, Mike Haynes (Heritage Coin Co.), Ed Rochette, Margo Russell *(Coin World),* Arlyn Seiber *(Numismatic News),* Scott Travers (Coin Dealer) and President Bowers. Many problems of the hobby were discussed with an equal number of recommendations. Ms. Russell was critical of the ANA for not getting involved with the schools of the nation doing a better job in education, etc

ott Travers wanted more attention id to the young numismatist. As orted, many suggestions were dered, now one must await the ults. Will the same format be con- ued? There were only about 25 in endance when the forum began. y was the Foundation for Numismatic ucation general meeting scheduled he same hour?

Little Theatre

Begun in New Orleans in 1981, the mismatic Theatre has proved very ular. The Detroit Theatre, under the ervision of Carl Wolf of Chicago, s most impressive. Programs were eduled on-the-hour from 1:00 to 5:00 . each day in Cobo Hall. N.A.S.C. t president Tom Fitzgerald was one the speakers reporting on the bulous Crowns of the Popes." All s entations included slides illus- ng the talk with an exhibit of erials. Other programs included unty from the Sea, Numismatic ties Recovered from Sunken Ships" Thomas Sebring and "Counter- g of US Currency, Prospects of a Design" by Robert Leuver, head e Bureau of Engraving and Printing. eported that in 1983, eight million rs in U.S. currency was counter- d and circulated with another 75 on dollars confiscated by the et Service. Leuver predicts some ficant changes in our currency in ear future. Dr. Richard Doty of the talked about Matthew Boulton is Private Tokens. Boulton was the tor of the steam powered coin . Mint Director Donna Pope re- d on the work of the world's largest with particular emphasis on the t commemorative coinage and for mint expansion, uncirculated etc. Mrs. Pope, along with the chief engraver, Elizabeth Jones, spent several days at the mint's sales booth. On display were the contents of the Corner Stone of the recently sold New York Assay Building. Many items were rusty as the boxes were under water when the corner stone was opened. The gold coins were well preserved, however. Carl Carlson, one-time curator of the Garrett Collection at John Hopkins, presented the "U.S. Patterns of 1792." He reported on the famous 1792 Cents, the ½ disme and the disme; their connection with Birch and where the dies were prepared and the coins produced. David Alexander (no longer with Kagins) spoke of the "Circle of Friends of the Medallion" from this country's first art-medal issuer. Neil Shafer gave an introduction to Depression Scrip while Anthony Swiatek spoke about commemorative coins. Mike Fuljenz discussed techniques of coin handling, preservation and storage showing from of the chemical products available for such care. Cory Gilliland, associate curator of the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection, described how coinage designs through the ages reflected the artistic climate of their times. All in all, the Numismatic Theatre in Detroit presented many outstanding programs.

Exhibits and Awards

Although there were many fine exhibits in Detroit, the number was less than offered at San Diego. The Best-of-Show award went to a happy Nancy Wilson for her beautiful collection of 2nd period Fractional Currency notes. California award winners included John and Catherine Lenker, two past NASC presidents Tom Fitzgerald, Al Hall and also Virginia Hall. Cliff Mishler was the surprised recipient of the Ferran Zerbe medal. Medals of

Merit went to past mint director Eva Adams, Bill Fivaz and David Cervin of the Roman Coinage Project fame. Literary awards were garnered by John Davenport, Glen Smedley and Eric Newman among others.

Wrap-Up

There was much discussion about ANACS during the show. Dealers were visibly upset with the discontinuance of the Special Services that permitted them to take coins to ANACS and receive the coins back in several days. There is a commitment by Ken Bressett to lower the turn-around time to two weeks by January, 1985. Californians seen at the convention included the following: Charles and Mary Colver; Al, Larry and Dorothy Baber (who assisted throughout the show at the Communications Center); Al and Virginia Hall, Catherine and John Lenker and Ingrid and Stephen Wallen with Ingrid's parents, the Scotts of Chicago.

It was reported that Margo Russell will be retiring from *Coin World* on January 1, 1985. Russ Rulau is leaving Krause Publications of Iola, Wisconsin, and chief judge, Tommy Aker will be leaving the ANA. Jim Betton received his 25-year membership pin and John Lenker was awarded a 50-year pin at the banquet.

There was evidence of Hotel Security everywhere, particularly in the areas leading to the elevators. Extra police were observable around Cobo Hall and in the area between Cobo Hall and the hotel.

California was represented by CSNA President Charles Colver who invited the ANA to schedule the 1989 show in Anaheim or San Francisco. San Diego also submitted an invitation and was represented by Al Baber. However, the 1989 show has been awarded to Pittsburgh and the 1990 event is headed to Seattle. The centenary show has been ticketed for Chicago for several years.

Security Chairman's Last Name Misspelled in the Summer Issue!

In our last issue someone made the error of misspelling Tom Barosko's name under one of the photographs, so Tom alleges.

We do not know how it happened, because "Borasko" is very easy to spell, your editor alleges.

Why would anyone misspell "Borosko," so Austin Ryer, Jr. alleges.

Our apologies to Tom "Barasko" for misspelling his last name.

BOWERS & MERENA AUCTION

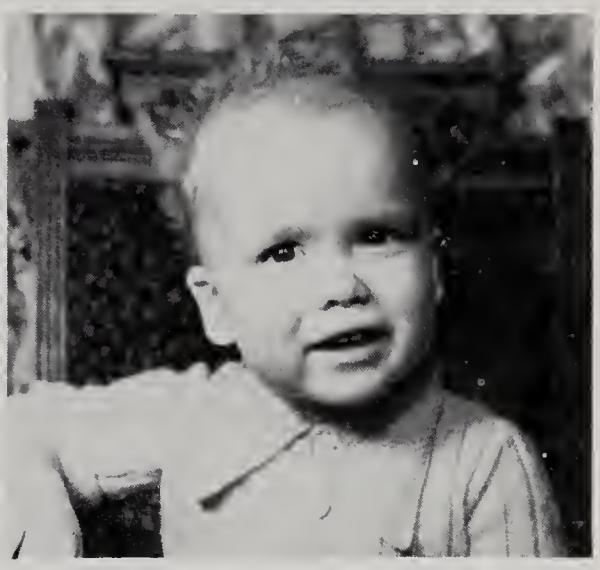
Bowers & Merena has announced that the 1985 auction will be bigger and better than ever. While the specifics have not been announced, Ray Merena assures us that it will be another great event. They will show the auction lots in the hotel starting on Monday, January 22, 1985. Their advertising campaigns have always been very beneficial to us, as they mention not only the location of the auction, but that it is held in conjunction with the NASC Convention. Ray made special mention of how happy they are that we have made a move to the Hyatt Hotel. NASC extends its appreciation and thanks to Bowers & Merena for their continued support of our show.

MYSTERY PERSONALITY FOR 1984

If you guessed Harold Katzman (our Recording Secretary) was the Mystery ersonality in the last issue, you were correct.

We now have a new Mystery Personality for the balance of 1984. He is not even ware that someone sent a few of his photos to us.

'HO AM I?



Don't expect any hints from me!

- 1947

Year 1952

THE UNITED STATES TRADE DOLLAR

An Introduction to Varieties

Raymond R. Reinoehl

This is written to correct misinformation that has been published in various periodicals during the past several years and to point out important varieties of the U.S. Trade Dollar. It is also intended to present things hopefully interesting to you the reader.

It is not this author's intent to detract anything from John M. Willem's book, *The United States Trade Dollar.* It is my wish to add information. In fact, I received a nice letter from him before he passed away. He wished we could have compared findings. He didn't know that I studied varieties of these trades only after reading his book. Reading the second reprint got me involved in trade dollars of the world.

There is no plan to discuss in detail the thoughts written by Mr. Willem in his book. It appears he did a fine job in reviewing the history of this coin. Read his book, *The United States Trade Dollar.* It has important information about the history of this dollar and other silver U.S. coins.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THIS DOLLAR

The eight reales minted by Spain and its American colonies, particularly Mexico, gained wide acceptance as a commercial piece of silver throughout the World, especially in the Orient. These were legal tender in the United States until 1857. Many were counterstamped and used as necessity money in Europe and other parts of the world. The Chinese and other orientals were particularly fond of the brightness of silver and preferred it to gold, so there was a ready market for these pieces of silver. They were hoarded, traded for opium, made into jewelry and melted for coinage and bullion. When the Spanish-American colonies gained their independence, they continued to offer the orientals pieces of uniform worth. Even though designs were changed, they were readily accepted in the Far East, especially those from the Republic of Mexico.

By the mid 1800's, the Mexican silvere dollar was so highly accepted in the Orient that it became a standard of exchange. It should be pointed out that business transactions at that time were either on a bartering or hard money basis – no paper money as used today. Traders of the United States, as well as those from other parts of the world, who wanted to do business in the Orient, were forced to pay a premium for the Mexican eight reales. About 1870 the United States Congress discussed the advisability of minting a silver commercial dollar that would be acceptable in competition with that from Mexico. In 1873 it authorized the United States Trade Dollar for use in the Orient. It was the heaviest of this country's silver coins and worth more than the standard silver dollar in use at that time or later (420 vs. 412½ grains of .900 fine silver). Coinage of standard silver dollars was discontinued by the same act

The U.S. Trade Dollar enjoyed legal tender value up to $5.00 until 1876. When this was removed it became nothing more than a piece of silver. As the price of this metal

ent down so did the value of this coin. As will be pointed out in this article, they ached a low of around 35¢. Today, due to collector interest, they demand a inimum price in the $40 range.

During its six years of regular mintage, more trades were struck by the United ates than the total of all silver dollars during the previous 80 years. Huge quantities ere melted in the Orient and additional millions in the U.S. for use as metal for ordan dollars and subsidiary coinage. These meltings have contributed to the arcity of U.S. Trade Dollars. Fortunately many nice specimens were saved by llectors and accumulators. It was a brave person who saved a dollar that was worth ss than a "Four-Bit Piece".

COMMENTS

To start off I want to correct erroneous information (my thoughts) used today. The st is in reference to U.S. Trades being created to compete with the Mexican peso for ding purposes in the Orient. This denomination was first used during the time of mperor Maximilian of Mexico 1864-1867. The balance scale coin (1869-1873), also ed peso as a denomination. Neither of these had little acceptance in the Orient. exico had to return to the acceptable liberty cap eight reales. It wasn't until 1898 t the peso returned. John Willem uses this peso in his book and everyone follows. t the U.S. Trade was minted to compete with the silver dollar from Mexico.

Another important peeve is with the Red Book. It states, "This coin was issued for culation in the Orient to compete with dollar size coins of other countries." First of no mention is made of silver content. What other countries are they thinking of? A y coins may have found their way to the Orient, but not in sufficient quantities to be mpetitive. The only other silver dollar sized coin of any importance was the Maria e resia Thaler dated 1780, after the U.S. Trade Dollar had been discontinued. This c ulated mainly in the North African area. Suggestion – The Red Book should use anish-American Silver Dollars".

VARIETIES

To reduce the possibility of misunderstanding when referring to left or right hand, following is used. This may or may not be the acceptable practice, but we will use yway. Used is what the viewer sees from his left or right side when looking at the . This may be a little confusing as reference is made to the right hand of liberty. I e this isn't too confusing.

t appears engravers at the U.S. Mint had a field day with dies, as they used their imagination in making changes they felt were appropriate. Many variations lted! It should be pointed out, at that period of time much of the engraving was e by hand. After all when it lost its legal tender in 1876 it was not a coin of the n, just a piece of silver of acceptable quality. So there may not have been too h concern about the quality of engraving. Many varieties could have resulted the presses used at that time.

here are many varieties of U.S. Trades, both obverse and reverse. John Willem ssed some reverses as types I and II. In my article in the January 1968 *ismatic Scrapbook*, the term type was continued. After talking with R.S. Yeoman,

he convinced me these should be considered as varieties. When you read anything about types of Trades, re-evaluate and think of them as varieties. This will conform to accepted terminology.

Several years ago Mike Kliman asked me to list the varieties of U.S. Trade Dollars. I got started, but when I found out there were so many, I gave up. I did put together the more easily recognizable differences. At this time I would like to point out, that especially during 1875 and 1876, that different reverses were used with earlier date obverses and mints. There are possibly some rare combinations.

REVERSE DIFFERENCES

Following Mr. Willem's order, I will first discuss the reverses. He describes Types (varieties) I and II as a reverse difference: "This is a difference of a berry of the olive branch showing clearly under the right claw of the eagle as Type I; not at all as Type II."

Other easily observed changes will be pointed out. The design of the leaves between the right claw and wing tip of the eagle were changed to a thinner more elongated type with definite separations on the second variety. Another change pertains to the eagle's left wing tip. Variety I is shorter and just barely extends below the top arrow shaft, while on Variety II it almost touches the center shaft. The feathers at the back of the eagle's neck are ruffled as if in defiance on the first reverse, but smoothed out on the second. The design of the beak was also changed to give a general picture of a less belligerent eagle. The whole reverse was probably redesigned in 1875. Why were these changes made? Did the orientals object or was it the idea of someone at the mint?

There is one other important reverse difference which was described by Paul Scherf in the October 1964 *Numismatic Scrapbook*. It appeared only as an 1876 CC and as a possible re-engraved Variety I. There is doubling on the reverse only, especially in the middle area. This is most pronounced at the eagle's right wing tip which shows an extra row of feathers. The tail also has an extra row of feathers. There is a second olive stem with duplicate branch stems and leaves. The arrow shafts are doubled and more pronounced talons show on the left claw. Other parts on this side of the coin appear normal. I have a report about a similar difference on an 1877 S.

Variety I
with berries

Variety II
no berries

Variety I
Ruffled Feathers

Variety II
Smooth Feathers

OBVERSE CHANGES

Many people feel the face side of a coin is the more important. It appears John llem never studied it. I have observed many varieties of U.S. Trade Dollars verses. This article will concentrate on die changes.

The original design of 1873 showed a Liberty with four digits (three fingers and a mb) on her right hand. For some reason in 1876 an index finger was inserted. It ears this whole hand arrangement was inserted for the balance of coinage. These be called four and five-finger varieties, for want of a better definition.

From my observations, it seems the five-finger obverse was for use beginning in 7, as all coins struck after that date used this variety. For some reason, the S.F. t used these in 1876. It is my feeling it ran out of obverse dies late in the year, and ive-finger variety had to be pressed into service. I have observed these only with ry small "S" mint mark. When looking at the reverses of U.S. Trades and if a very "s" shows, one would be willing to get it would be a five-finger. This is many times e rare than the four-finger from the S.F. Mint. Some dated 1877 have a micro "s".

We are not finished yet. The olive leaf arrangement held in Liberty's right hand so many variations they would be difficult to list. There are various size leafs and berries. Some have connecting stems and others do not. I am sure these rences were caused from worn dies or other accidental errors of minting.

Others could be from a different die. Some may have been from a new die that ed up on the 1878's. This difference appears on the later date proofs. The leaf above Liberty's thumb does not show and this whole right hand arrangement have been modified at that time.

Four-Finger
(3 Fingers and Thumb)

Five-Finger
(4 Fingers and Thumb)

BLENDING OF OBVERSES AND REVERSES

During the years 1873 and 1874, all mints used regular dies for both sides of the coin. During 1875 and 1876 a blending of different varieties was used. So there are coins showing both variety I and II obverses and reverses. From 1877 to the conclusion of the series, only variety II for obverse and reverse was used. These could make interesting differences in values.

There is another interesting variation. Some Trades have dots on them and others don't. I don't know the reason for these and haven't been able to come up with an answer.

PRICE APPRECIATION

I didn't go into collecting U.S. Trades for the purpose of making a profit. This was an enjoyable undertaking. To go into it today would be beyond my financial means. Back in the mid 1960's, Uncs could be purchased for a few dollars and proofs in the $100-$300 price range. I don't know whether they would be 65's or little lower in the present day grading scale, but they were beautiful to see. I bought a beautiful 1877 plain from Ken Lee for $22. For about $5,000 I assembled a complete date and mint set of these dollars except for the '84 and '85. I had a chance to purchase an 1884 for a "couple of thousand". I had the money, but didn't want either the '84 or '85. This was accomplished in about six months. Try this today. This set at present values would be worth perhaps $100,000.

I am not suggesting you go out and buy U.S. Trade Dollars. I would like to remind you that during the 1960's, U.S. Trades went up in price even though other U.S. Coins went down. Even in the 1980's these Trades maintained their values in all grades in spite of depressed coin prices. Another exception was the 20¢ piece. Don't overlook this coin.

BEWARE OF FAKES

Since U.S. Trades have become so important to collectors, many counterfeits have shown up. Several years ago a collector friend bought a proof, but didn't like its color and decided to clean it. The result was disastrous. He should have known better being a dealer with experience in cleaning coins.

A few years later another collector showed me several of these coins his son had brought back from the Vietnam area. I told him I thought they were fakes. I showed them to Virgil Hancock for his opinion. He wouldn't give one, but suggested they be sent in for authentication. These like the proof were brown in color – not dirt or toning but grime. I wouldn't buy a valuable brown colored coin for all the tea in China.

During the early depression years, I was a cashier in a downtown meat market and handled lots of small change. There I ran into several lead nickels. They could be recognized easily, no ring, bad looks and a slick feel. Wish I had kept a couple even though illegal to possess. Through this experience I learned to "smell out" fakes

JOHN PAUL JONES

Back in the early 1960's when we decided to collect Morgan and Peace Dollars, it s difficult to find dealers who stocked them, and only a few advertised any. At ntrose Coin Galleries, Herman Engelhardt said he gave up on U.S. Silver Dollars ars before because of little collector interest. He recommended a coin store on nge Street in Glendale. I met the owner John Paul Jones and questioned him about name. He said he had a complete set of Morgan and Peace Dollars in the bank. I 'n't remember exactly his asking price, but it was around $1,000. A few days later en he could get it out of the vault I bought it.

I talked to him about U.S. Trade Dollars. He said he bought them in the Orient and old them in the United States for 35¢ and made a profit. It is far different from the e range of $45 and up today. He didn't have any and back in those years they were d to find.

CONCLUSION

I hope you enjoyed reading this article and have learned a little more about the Trade Dollars. Again it is suggested that you read John M. Willem's book, *The ed States Trade Dollar.* Most of this information is from personal observations from those who viewed my set of slides on the subject. I donated a set of these s to the A.N.A. and to the N.A.S.C. These are available from these groups on . Photos are of coins owned by me at previous times.

ANALYSIS REPRINT OF JEFFERSON NICKELS, PROOFS AND VARIETIES

Editor's Note: This article was previously printed in the PAK Newsletter, January, 1982. Editing has been kept to a minimum to preserve the overall context of the article.

Here is a listing of the 20 dates hardest to locate in fully struck M.S.-65 grade with at least five steps:

1961-D, 1969-D, 1953-S, 1968-D, 1970-D, 1954-S, 1964-D, 1953, 1961, 1960-D, 1962-D, 1963-D, 1969-S, 1949, 1951-S, 1945-S, 1951, 1976, 1944-S, and 1954-D.

Some may not agree in the order which these dates appear, that's not so important, the dates are listed mainly to give members the list of dates that they might draw their attention to, for who knows, one of you may someday locate someone, Investor, hoarder, dealer, etc. who may have set aside one of the above mentioned dates, and you'll be the one to scrutinize them with the hopes of locating some outstanding speciments among them.

We hope that members will value the complete analysis presented on the following pages, and we would like to recommend that you keep it on your possession when you visit any coin show, convention, etc.

It's also aimed towards the members involvement in the series that truly represents a challenge insofar as truly well struck full-steppers are concerned. Becoming attentive in your search will someday pay off well for you, and will enable you to secure some rarities which you may need for your collection, by locating some of the above mentioned dates that are very hard to locate in the ultimate condition.

1938 The first year issue is well struck, also known in prooflike condition; but now quite hard to attain in full-steps.

1938-D Usually well struck, but more dates than the P mint available in full-steps.

1938-S Usually well struck for an S mint date, on some occasions prooflike, but the hardest of the three to obtain in full steps, as indicated by past PAK auctions.

1939 Var. I step Very hard to obtain in full step category, SCARCE, even though many are well struck.

1939 Var. II step One of the easier dates to locate in full steps, even though many are of the weaker strike category; there is also a remote chance that one may come up with the two varieties doubled die reverses, that are very scarce.

1939-D Var. I Usually well struck, but very scarce in full steps, and exceptional pieces command premium prices.

1939-D Easier to obtain in full steps, even though scarce, also commands a

ar. II premium price; BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

939-S This date is probably one of the hardest to obtain in full-strike, full step
ar. I category, because most specimens of that date and mintmark are much weaker struck...Premium price prevails!

939-S Also rare in full strike, but easier to obtain in full steps than Var. I specimen,
ar. I also known in six steps, however, the quality mintstate is thoroughly lacking on this date.

940 On average well struck, available in full steps, but many feel that date is vastly underrated.

940-D Very well struck because dies were modified to create better step detail.

940-S Weaker struck than the D mint issue, also available in full steps; but many die defects are known especially on reverse of coin.

941 Not as well struck and clearly defined as the 1940 date. Many feel this date is also vastly underrated in full-strick, full step category.

941-D Well struck specimen available in full steps, equal in quality to the 1940-D date.

941-S This date is known on occasion with full steps, but the quality factor is very much absent from this date, the PAK auction has had very few of that date to offer in its auction history. Ultimate quality will command a drastic premium.

942 T-1 Known specifically for the rough planchet this date too is vastly underrated in the ultimate strike and mint-state quality even though full steppers are available. Do not pay excessive premiums for full step nickels of this date with the well known planchet roughness.

942-D One of the Key dates that in most instances comes well struck with full steps, however, high quality pieces of that date with six steps still command added premium prices.

942-P Fairly well struck, but full step specimens without the usucl abrasion marks
er) known on the silver (wartime) issues are very scarce on this date, and such pieces of the highest quality receive the highest premiums.

-S Slightly weaker struck than the P and D mint wartime (silver) nickels, this date is known in proof-like condition, and six step specimens are quite scarce.

1943-P The highest mintage wartime nickel, this date is now the most sought after date because of the major variety 1943/2-P Overdate, the very popular double-eye, that prompted an intense search to locate more of these varieties by Jefferson nickel collectors (cherry-pickers) everywhere. The coin is overall well struck, and full steppers are available.

1943-D This date is the lowest mintage figure war nickel, but also the most common (pricewise) in full steps, but the key in circulated grade. Many six step specimens are known, we therefore recommend that members attain only the utmost quality pieces of that date.

1943-S This date comes fairly well struck and since the last analysis featured in the February 1980 issue Newsletter many excellent specimens of this date have surfaced, including deep-mirror prooflike pieces with full steps...The pricing guide may be slightly high on this date after such recent findings, but we feel that ultra quality specimens are still worth the premium price.

1944-P Very underrated date in the wartime series that is becoming scarcer as time progresses, therefore we highly recommend that anyone locating nice specimens in at least MS-63 grade fully struck with full steps should acquire them for future gains.

1944-D Second best struck coin, and most will be at least 5½ steps; but the six steppers are fast disappearing from the scene, and these still command excessive premiums.

1944-S The second toughest date to locate in full steps in fully struck condition with at least five steps; it also features a very popular, prominent $ diebreak from rim to rim on the reverse of the coin. Ultra-premium prices prevail for excellent speciments of this date.

1945-P Very highly underrated in the utmost quality serious full step collectors seek in their selection of the wartime nickels, that also features a double die reverse distorted hub doubling, another factor that one determines why most pieces are not of the highest quality insofar as mint-state is concerned; such coins with the high quality only should command very excessive premiums.

1945-D Three to four years ago many rolls of this date have surfaced that possessed the ultra quality known like on the 1944-D date, but in recent years this date too has become quite scarce; we recommend that everyone do save all excellent full steppers of that date, as they will rise drastically in price.

1945-S THE KEY of the wartime series insofar as full steps and full strike quality pieces are concerned. This date does provide the ultimate challenge for any full step collector, and we highly endorse that specific attention be given to locate all excellent mintstate pieces, fully struck.

1946 First issue after resuming the pre-war alloy contained in the nickel this date resembles the 1942 T-1 dated nickel in characteristics, that of the rough

planchet type, therefore, even though full steppers are available, top quality well struck specimens should command excessive premiums.

46-D Usually well struck date, most specimens feature the copper color toning, as most of the succeeding issues of the Denver mint through 1950; which tends to identify this with the metal strips supplied to the Denver Mint from that copper oriented part of the country. Another recent discovery of one of the 10 major Jefferson varieties among it, the 1946-D/D over D upside down D.

46-S The first date San Francisco mint issue pre-war alloy nickel resembles the 1940 and 1941-S dates, which are weaker struck, but in many cases reveal the prooflike surfaces known for this date and the 1948-S. The truly full struck pieces with full steps should command very hefty premiums on this underrated date.

47 The quality of this date improved over the previous (1946) year, quite common in five steps; six steppers are known, but scarce. Many of the 1947-P's have the rough planchet classification also known on the 1946-P.

47-D One of the better quality struck dates from the Denver Mint, however, most are as described on the 1946-D date.

47-S This date is the mysterious one of the entire nickel series because of the alloy (planchet). In over 20 years we have yet to see a truly brilliant struck piece of this date, even though many come with full steps. Some six steppers have been offered but the quality was way below par. WHY? – It seems that the metal (strips) produced that year were sort of the scrapped nature (still recuperating from WW II) defining an ill defined greyish appearance well known for the 1947-S! Anyone capturing a 1947-S in brilliant condition can consider him or herself fortunate.

8 From the better reported 1947 dated nickel the 1948-P nickel became worse, also of the rough planchet appearance. PAK pricing guide quotes premiums for any full step 1948-P without the rough planchet flaw, and the same applies to the 1949-P date.

-D Reflects the same quality as reported of the 1947-D; the same applies to the 1949-D; however, top quality specimens will always command premiums, that also includes the KEY 1950-D nickel.

-S Date known in utmost prooflike condition, but some weakness of strike evident. Planchet striations are seen in the field of 1948-S date. Underrated by many in the ultimate quality.

Already discussed in 1948-D column.

D Same as 1948-D column.

S The 1949-S and 1951-S rank as one of the tougher dates well struck, with at

least five steps. Strike quality is not good, it's therefore very important that most members concentrate on attaining a 1949-S or 1951-S in the highest quality with as many steps as possible. A few six, or close to six steppers have been reported and one of the best known dates we know of the 1949-S is housed in a collection of one PAK member...One truly excellent proof-like, well struck specimen!

1950 From past auctions and reports from other PAK members this date is also a very tough one to locate in fully struck condition, especially with at least five steps. Many well struck part steppers have been reported, and these should be saved, because only a handful of five and six steppers are known.

1950-D Already discussed under 1948-D column! BEWARE OF EXISTING COUNTERFEITS!

1951 Another Philadelphia mint issue that reflects the lack of quality as described for the 1950 date. The same is evident for all P mint issues too including the year of 1955; premiums are steep for superb quality full step nickels of any P mint date 1948-1955!

1951-D This is the least year of the copper color toned issue of the Denver mint, and one of the worst insofar as quality and full steps are concerned. Most have the ill-defined mushy letter appearance around the rim of obverse and reverse.

1951-S The analysis for this date is based on the same theory as already described for the 1949-S date; we would like to emphasize again that any high quality pieces of both S mint date should be acquired for future gains and high potential, even though only of part step category! The poorly struck pieces that portray the full steps only may serve well as fillers in your set, but should by no means be priced in the very high range as suggested in the PAK pricing guide.

1952 Already discussed under the 1951 date; slightly easier to attain than 1951, yet very scarce.

1952-D This is the first year of the D mint without the copper color effect, one of the reasons that the roll-price in recent months has risen drastically. Tough date to locate in full steps, even though well struck. Few ultra excellent pieces have been reported, these are specimens that owners may be very proud of.

1952-S This date is similar to its problems described for the 1951-S date, even though more full steppers have been located; these too are slightly weaker struck. Yet, a very premium date to consider.

(Continued next issue)

A New Effigy of Queen Elizabeth II

United Kingdom coinage will bear new portrait of Her Majesty Queen zabeth II in 1985. This exciting news came public in a special statement m Buckingham Palace which read:

Her Majesty The Queen has approved two new effigies for use on the United Kingdom coinage from 1st January 1985. One is for use on circulating coins from the penny to the pound, while the other is intended for any large commemorative pieces which may be issued in future.

Her Majesty has signified that the new effigies may also be used by the Governments of Commonwealth countries who wish to show Her Majesty's portrait on their coins.

The effigies are the work of Mr. Raphael Maklouf, FRSA.

The new effigy replaces the Arnold chin portrait of H.M. Queen zabeth II which has been used on ... coinage since 1968. In accordance h the tradition dating back to the enteenth century by which succes- Monarchs face in opposite direc- s, the new portraits by Mr. Maklouf tinue to show The Queen facing to ight. Also in accordance with tradi- Her Majesty is shown in profile.

The new effigy for circulating coins ks a return to the "Couped" busts off above the shoulders) which e used during the first fifty years of resent century. Since at least 1662 ffigy of a King has normally been ed as an additional distinction een gold and other coins. The y on the lower denominations in- ed some drapery and shoulder. aits of Queens have generally the latter form, the exception William Wyon's "Young Head" ueen Victoria. The Gillick and in effigies were not couped and Maklouf has followed suit for the selected for future large com- rative coins.

In the new portraits The Queen is shown with the diadem which she wears on her way to and from the State Opening of Parliament.

Raphael Maklouf Portrait

Arnold Machin Portrait

Mary Gillick Portrait

IN MEMORY OF

BILL AND FRANKIE COLLINS

It is with great sadness that we note the passing of Bill and Frankie Collins, she in March and Bill in June. Both were Sustaining Members of the NASC and served on various committees through the years.

Frankie was born on October 26, 1910 in Hyde Park, Mass. where she grew up and eventually went into partnership with her father in the antique business. In the 1950's she came to Los Angeles and worked for a telephone company. She and Bill were married during this period.

Together, they attended the NASC conventions and board meetings, always lending a helping hand.

The following is an excerpt of a tribute written by Phil Iversen for the Bay Cities Newsletter, July 1984. Along with his words, the NASC expresses its sympathy to their families.

Bay Cities Coin Club lost another member with the recent death on June 26th of its incumbent secretary William Howard Collins. Born on November 13, 1915, the only son of the late George and Bertha Howard Collins, Bill obtained his early education in Washington, D.C., before moving to Los Angeles in 1931. He attended the University of Southern California and was discharged as a 2nd Lieutenant after serving five years in the United States Army before returning to Los Angeles and continuing his education.

Bill recently retired after 29 years of service with McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Company working as a design engineer. He took an early retirement to care for his

(See page 33)

N A S C JUNIOR JOURNAL

by Junior Coordinator Robert "Big Roo" Marshall

I hope all you juniors had a great summer vacation and are starting to think about xhibiting at the upcoming NASC convention in January. Sometimes coming up with new idea is harder than actually putting together the exhibit itself. It is never too rly to start planning. If any of you need some ideas or advice about exhibiting, ease don't hesitate to write me at the address noted below.

I think it is about time to honor those individuals who came and experienced one the best Junior Forums this last January. I am listing the names from our registration eets at the forum. I am apologizing in advance for any misspellings. Also, there may e someone left out, but that is only because you may not have signed in at the gistration desk. Here goes...

m Connor Andrew Rosenerg Anthony Karroum Wade Sherman
is Meyers Jennifer Tinsley Jason Tinsley Jeff Tinsley Greg Frazier
eila MacDonough Steven Ferraro Brian Lebold Edward Ferray
ike Reiter Scott Detki Andy Austin Juliana Austin Brian Polsji
vid Ferraro

Congratulations to all of you. I hope many of you are full time collectors by now.

I would like to state that the junior movement in coin collecting is growing. This ring Nate Bromberg and Steve Davis brought two juniors to the California State mismatic Association convention in San Francisco. Mike Carlin and Brian Kotoff, juniors from NASC, helped Nate and Steve set up and run the junior bourse table. those of you that are unaware of what the junior bourse is all about, let me explain. s a place where juniors can purchase collectable coins at far below what the market ce is for coins. It is a good place to get your questions answered about coin lecting at a coin show. Remember, this table is just for juniors, and adults cannot anything at this table. We owe our gratitude to those people, mentioned here and thers across the country who care for the future of your hobby.

Yes, there will be another super Junior Forum at the NASC Convention this ning January. It will again be on Saturday at 1:00 p.m. Watch for more news in the t issue of the Quarterly. Don't miss the big show.

I would like to get more mail from the juniors out there. You don't have to be a mber of NASC, just have a desire to collect coins, etc. I am in the need for junior t as this is your column. Please write me at the following address.

Robert "Big Roo" Marshall
P.O. Box 2991
La Habra, CA 90631

As a new feature to this column, I am asking all of you to let me know just what s you are finding out of circulation. Items don't have to be rare to be interesting unusual. Also, if you have a new field of collecting that may be of interest to rs, please write and share your experiences. If any of you juniors would like to cipate in the upcoming convention, please write and let me know. I will confirm assignments by return mail.

Have any of you thought of collecting autographs of the stars of the Olympics? . Stanley and Victoria Marshall have spent the two weeks of the Olympics

making our envelopes with commemorative stamps along with the letters requesting the autographs. It has added to the excitement of the big event. Stanley and Victoria will display their autographed treasures at the Junior Forum.

For those adults that are reading this article, I am formally asking for numismatic donations for the prizes to be given away at the Junior Forum in January. If you have any goodies, please write and I will make arrangements to pick up what you may want to part with.

Well enough for now. I hope to see a big crowd at the Junior Forum, as we will have a big program.

An Article by a Junior Numismatist

A MEAL TO REMEMBER

Wade Sherman

My most memorable meal was dinner on January 28, 1984. However, it was not the food that made it so great. I was attending a banquet for the Numismatic Association of Southern California (N.A.S.C.). Many awards were scheduled to be given away.

When I entered the banquet hall, I was informed that I would be sitting with my fellow members of the Whittier Coin Club as well as a special guest. I met my friend Greg and his family and sat down at our table, unsuspecting of our special guest who arrived approximately five minutes later.

It turned out that our special guest was Mr. Richard S. Yeoman, who is the author of the *Red Book*. It is a guide book of United States Coins, which has been published yearly for the past 38 years. The book contains a year by year listing of each coin and type of coin for every denomination of United States coins since the country was founded in 1776. Several informative articles also accompany the listings.

Well, anyway, it turned out that he was sitting right next to me! We had some very interesting conversations before the banquet was over about several things. We talked about how he got started in the hobby, his book, and basically his involvement in the coin hobby. We also talked about my award winning display of "Odd Denominations of U.S. Currency." I won an engraved platter with my name and accomplishment on it. However, that award was not the highlight of my evening.

The autographed copy of the *Red Book* which Mr. Yeoman dedicated and gave to me is by far one of my most prized possessions. The banquet will also be fresh in my mind for many pleasant years to come!

Editor's Note: Article previously printed in the Whittier Coin Club newsletter "Proof Sheet" on July 13, 1984.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE SPEAKERS LIST
by Walter Ostromecki, Jr.

OHN GORK
221 Mamouth
Goleta, CA 93017
805) 964-7953

Maundy Money"

IRK HARRIS
/o Aero Die Casting Co.
031 Goodwin Ave.
os Angeles, CA 90039

Mint State Standing Liberty Quarter"

HIL IVERSEN
ox 5207
herman Oaks, CA 91413
1 3) 789-3369

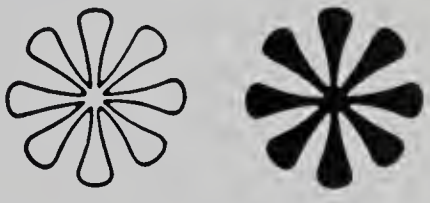
opical Tales – A view of incidents
t happen over the counter in a coin
re"

MARIN OSTROMECKI
Box 4159
Panorama City, CA 91412

"A Look at Confederate Currency"

Barry M. Gardner, Account Executive
SMITH BARNEY & CO.
Pacific Financial Center
800 West 6th St., Floor 11
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 486-8811

"Tax Advantaged Investment Seminar"



ntinued from page 30)

ing wife, Frankie, to whom he was married almost 25 years. Bill was the driving
e behind the Douglas Numismatic Society of Santa Monica before the club
lly disbanded with the closure of the local plant and subsequent transfer to Long
ch. Bill, Frankie and others joined "The Friendly Club" in 1975 and became active
t away. Bill never hesitated to help in bringing refreshments, selling raffle tickets
elping in any required capacity. He proudly served as Secretary in 1977, 78, 82, 83
was club president in 1979. In addition, Bill served as N.A.S.C. club representa-
for several years and always amazed everybody by his thorough reports of board
tings.

60 GOLD COINS NEXT JANUARY

On Saturday, January 26, 1985 the S.C. will give away 60 gold coins! the annual Member Clubs' Benefit ving. Tickets should now be avail- from all N.A.S.C. member clubs fty cents each or a book of five for dollars. When a book is purchased, dollar goes directly to the club g the book, and one dollar goes to the N.A.S.C. to help pay for the gold coins. Like last year, we had to borrow the funds to purchase the gold.

1	*$20 United States*
3	*$10 United States*
3	*$5 United States*
3	*4-Ducat Austria*
50	*2½ Pesos Mexico*

CLUB REPORT
Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

HAVE YOU HEARD?

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS – To celebrate their 25th Anniversary, this club held a pot-luck dinner and enjoyed an evening of fun with games and prizes. The first person to join the organization, Amos House, was on hand. The Fontana club issued a three-piece wooden nickel set, an elongated 1959 cent and an elongated 1959 dime. We join in congratulating this very fine club.

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – What else but tea was served by this organization as they held a special meeting during the *C.O.I.N. Convention* on June 9th. The topic was a slide presentation on "English Gold Hammered Coins." A free uncirculated coin was given to all in attendance.

NATE BROMBERG – The president of the *Whittier Coin Club* supervised their Coin Clinic at the Security Pacific National Bank in the Whittwood Center during National Coin Week, April 16th through the 19th. This is becoming an annual activity of this club – wonder why more clubs don't do it?

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES HEAD NORTH! – N.A.S.C. members Nate Bromberg, Mike Carlin, Steve Davis and Brian Kotoff took the Junior Bourse Table and Forum to San Francisco and to the C.S.N.A.'s Convention, May 3-6. Everyone was delighted with the activities and much credit should go to Nate Bromberg who created and organized this program. The Club Editor knows of no other person who has done so much for the juniors. They deserve our full support!

ANGUS BRUCE – The vice president of the *Hemet Numismatists* and immediate past president of C.O.I.N. prepared a beautiful display for National Coin Week. It was exhibited at Coast Federal S&L and included some Olympic Dollars and the Gold Eagle, plus coins of previous Olympics. Publicity Chairman Ruth Rawson wrote an article for the *Hemet News* and other assisted. The *Hemet Numismatists* feel they are the "best little coin club in Southern California."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SCANS) – Harold Donald spoke on "Aes Grave of Italy" accompanied by slides at the May meeting of this collector's group. These unusual coins from the central and northern regions of Italy are quite rare. Some examples were on display for those in attendance to examine.

RYAN & BARBARA BURKE – The recent moderator of the *N.A.S.C. Educational Forum* and his lovely wife departed on April 24th for a two-month driving tour of Europe. During the trip they will purchase a new car and shipped it home after the trip. We will be anxious to hear about the trip and see the items we all know they will bring home. Retirement seems to agree with these folks.

RANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB – The happy 45th anniversary of the *Orange County Coin Club* was observed at their May 23rd meeting. Twenty past presidents were in attendance to talk about old times. It was a fun time for all.

SS HOOGEVEEN – Does the name sound familiar? Yep, he is the brother of our president Albertus. This reporter had dinner with Jess in Detroit at the recent ANA Convention. Jess is a coin collector and coin dealer with a shop in Hammond, Indiana.

TIONAL COIN WEEK – 1985 – Nancy Green, ANA Librarian, has again been named to head National Coin Week, 1985. The dates are April 21-28 and the theme is "Numismatics: Open the Door with Books." Now, could a librarian pick any other theme?

HONOR OF

FF ROTH AND JERRY YAHALOM – These two members of the N.A.S.C. were recently presented Honorary Life Memberships (#15 Roth and #16 Yahalom) by the *Los Angeles Coin Club.* It's great to see Cliff feeling better and attending meetings – congratulations to both of these members!

RIE MENEGATTI – The Secretary of the *Covina Coin Club* is the latest member of the *Order of the Red Comb.* The Red Comb Award (the winner is selected by the present members of the order) yearly goes to the member who had some lapse of memory, etc. The order includes past N.A.S.C. President Al Hall, CSNA secretary Ethel Lenhert and C.O.I.N. President Frank Strauss among others.

GINIA HALL – The editor of the "Coin Press," the outstanding bulletin of the *San Bernardino County Coin Club* was honored in Detroit at the ANA Convention, because the publication was judged the best coin club bulletin. Congratulations Virginia Hall, the honor is well-deserved!

The *LAWNDALE COIN CLUB* was one of three clubs honored for their years of membership in the N.A.S.C. last January. As has been our custom, we are including a brief history of this club with this report. This

HISTORY OF THE LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

In July of 1959, at the Optimist Club in Lawndale, the *Lawndale Coin Club* was formed. Carl Grall headed a group of 125 interested people to form the club. Carl Grall, a Lawndale Coin dealer, was elected the first President and he served again in 1960. Charter member #1 was Bill Johnson. The *Lawndale Coin Club* was incorporated as a non-profit organization in Los Angeles County in 1961, with meetings at the Western Cafe in Gardena, Ca. They held their first Coin Fair at the Western Cafe in 1961, and it was quite successful. In 1962 the Lawndale club had to move again, this time to the Del Aire Improvement Association Building at 119th and Aviation. There were over 100 people in attendance at their February meeting. Their August Auction grossed $1478.40 with 88 lots being sold (a far cry from today's attendance and Auction sales), and the September auction was even better with $3166.05 in sales. In November the club had grown so large that a new meeting place was needed. They moved to the Odd Fellows hall in Hawthorne. The next year (1963) continued well with generally over 100 people attending club meetings. In 1964 the *Lawndale Coin Club* participated in the 1st Annual Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce Coin Show, and also at the C.S.N.A. Convention at Disneyland. In 1965 their attendance at the meetings started to fall off. In April of 1965 only 67 members attended the meeting. In August of 1965, Bill Sadler took over as the president. Bill repeated as president in 1966 and then as treasurer. Walt Snyder was installed as the President of the N.A.S.C. Evelyn Sadler, still an active member of L.C.C., took over as the Editor of the *Lawndale Coin Club* bulletin in 1966. In January of 1967, the meeting place again was changed to the Hawthorne Memorial Center, and Walt Snyder retired as President of the N.A.S.C. In April of 1967 the Lawndale Coin club meeting was disturbed by an airplane crashing into the parking lot just outside their meeting room during their intermission and refreshment period. It changed the tone of the remainder of that meeting. In September of 1967 they held their 100th meeting. We are approaching our 300th meeting (296 completed) in 1984.

And so it has gone on through the years, with many fine people going in and out of the club. Many, such as Walt Snyder, Mel and Leona Kohl, Eileen Lawson, Maurice Gould, George Bennett, Bill Sadler and others have passed on. Many others are still with us and are active: Sally Marx, Evelyn Sadler, Murray Singer, Jim Betton, Tom Wood, Al Hoogeveen, Bill Wisslead and Elizabeth Wisslead to name just a few.

We still meet on the 3rd Sunday of each month at Western Federal Savings and Loan in Inglewood, California. Tom Barosko is the President this year. The membership has dropped to less than 20 active members, but there are no plans to disband.

NUMISMATIC CALENDAR

ASC BOARD MEETING

ptember 30, 1984 — Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport
6225 W. Century Blvd.
Meeting starts at 1:00 p.m.

ORKSHOP

otember 15-16, 1984 — Coin Authentication Workshop
N.A.S.C.
Cal Poly, Pomona

IN SHOWS

tember 20-23, 1984 — 23rd Annual NCNA Show and Convention
Northern California Numismatic Association
Cathedral Hill Hotel
Van Ness and Geary
San Francisco, California

ober 12-14, 1984 — 75th CSNA Convention and Coin Show
California State Numismatic Association
Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel
1015 West Ball Road
Anaheim, California

ber 28, 1984 — 26th Annual Coin Show
West Valley Coin Club (WVCC)
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Ave.
Reseda, California

ary 6, 1985 — 22nd Annual Coin Show
San Bernardino County Coin Club (SBCCC)
National Orange Show Grounds
San Bernardino, California

ary 24-26, 1985 — "The Premier Thirtieth" Annual Convention
N.A.S.C.
Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport
6225 W. Century Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., 1st Nationwide Savings Community Room, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 13300 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Bob Northam, 3332-D Castle Heights, Los Angeles, CA 90034.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION — Meets 2nd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., EROC Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Awanda Ayers, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Church Lab, Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mail Address, c/o H.J. Tanner, 115-6, Pasadena, CA 91125.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN) — Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brander, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, Marie Menegatti, 1341 E. Michelle, West Covina, CA 91790.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School "Cafetorium", 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Coast Federal S&L, 40548 Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 12718 Hart St., N. Hollywood, CA 91605.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings Bank, Myrtle at Colorado, Monrovia, CA; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

AGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

AWNDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, CA 90250-1896.

ISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, Ken Thompson, 1381 Mayfield Rd., Apt. 141H, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

RC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.

TTON COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mail Address, c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

NG BEACH COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Federal S&L (Great American), 4601 East 2nd St., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

S ANGELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Paul Borack, 3125 Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

ONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Fleet Bldg., 211 E. Garvey, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

RTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, Magnolia & Laurel Canyon, North Hollywood; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

RTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

RTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

MISMATIC COUNCIL OF ORANGE COUNTY — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 15 E. 1st St., Tustin; Mail Address, Box 10331, Santa Ana, CA 92711.

EANSIDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 33 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

ANGE COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Keith Williamson, P.O. Box 10893, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

ANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Savings & Loan, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

GANIZATION OF NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS (ONEC) — Meets at Errorama and ANA Conventions; Mail Address, 2105 Oakridge Ave., Madison, WI 53704.

O RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

MONA VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

LANDS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library (Lyon Gallery), Vine & Eureka, Redlands; Mail Address, Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.

ERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 3750 Tyler St. (Tyler Mall at Highway 91), Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (I10 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Republic Savings & Loan, 36 Lake Ave., Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 40039, Pasadena, CA 91104.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 3757 State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Contact Paul Borack for meeting details, (213) 821-7000; Mail Address, c/o Kay Northam, 3332 Castle Heights Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mail Address, 26861 Sun City Blvd., Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. & preceding Mon., 12 Noon, E2/Presentation Room, #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, R5/2021 #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th St., Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Ave., Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

DONATION PHOTOGRAPHS DELAYED

Photographs of part of Mr. Bunpot J'Kul's donation of coins of Cambodia and Siam, along with some old Oriental sketches will appear in the Winter issue of our magazine.

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